

THE CHINA JOURNAL.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 7671.

號三月三日一千八百八十八英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1888.

日一月二年子戊

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 39, Cornhill, GORDON & GORKE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Pall Mall, E.C. SAMUEL DIACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLIS, 101, Cannon Street, E.C. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORKE, Melbourne and Sydney. CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATIE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENRICHSEN & CO., Manila. CHINA.—MAZCO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Serrano, Quelch & CO., Amoy, N. MOALLE, FOSHAN, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WAGH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

NOTICE

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1. 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on deposit fixed for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—Interest at the rate of 3*1/2* per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank will be marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank* and forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly-appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... \$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO^{IT}..... \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
O. D. BOTTOMEY, Hon. A. P. McGOWEN,
W. G. BROOME, Esq.
H. L. DALBYMPLE, J. S. MOORE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
B. L. POENICKER, Esq.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
SHANGHAI, LONDON, and County Bank.

HONGKONG:
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, January 26, 1888. 363

Intimations.

J. D. KILEY,
SAIL-MAKER.

TENTS, AWNINGS AND
FLAGS.
No. 23, Praya Central,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, November 1, 1887. 2135

NOTICE

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbor, NONE of the Company's FREIGHTS should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Under-signed is requested, when the immediate step will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 26, 1888. 1403

Intimations.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A VARIETY OF

NEW GOODS,

INCLUDING

PIGSKIN HACK SADDLES and FURNITURE, Complete for \$20.00.

DOG COLLARS, DOG MUGGLES, DOG WHIPS, DOG CHAINS.

THE FIRE RAPIDE, MAIGNEN'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE, \$6.00.

A FINE LOT OF BATH SPONGES.

BATH TOWELS, BATH BLANKETS and BATH GOWNS.

BRACKET and TABLE LAMPS, LAMP SHADES.

SCARVES and TIERS, Spring Colors and Designs.

HOISERY AND OUTFITTING SUNDRIES:

ALBUMS, PORTRAIT FRAMES, WORK-BASKETS, POCKET BOOKS,

NOTE CASES.

Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF

TENNIS BATS AND BALLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, March 20, 1888. 470

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST ESTATE OF DENT & CO.

1. Balance due to Alexander Cowie, Master of the ship or vessel Aurora, \$5,879.65

2. Balance due to Henry Mann, Master of the ship or vessel Waterwitch, 78.15

3. Balances to J. Gover, 469.19

In the Matter of JACKY alias THOMAS JOHN ROWLAND.

Amount to credit of this account, \$2,281.57

EDW. J. ACKROYD,

Registrar.

Supreme Court, Hongkong, 17th March, 1888. 481

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHAT- BONNAGES DU TONQUIN (SOCIETE ANONYME)

CAPITAL, FRANCS 4,000,000
DIVIDED INTO 8,000 SHARES OF
FRANCS 500 EACH.

THIS Societe is being formed for the purpose of WORKING the COAL MINES at HALONG BAY, Tonquin, under a Concession granted by the French Government in Tonquin to M. BAVIER CHAFFEY, on acts, dated Hanot, the 28th day of March, 1887, and the 5th day of August, 1887.

THE COAL MINES cover an area of about 15,000 hectares, and the Concession will be conveyed to the Societe by the Concessionaire as soon as the Societe is formed.

Of the 8,000 SHARES, 4,000 are offered for Public Subscription at Par on the 22nd and 23rd days of March, 1888, and the amount thereof is payable on application.

Forms of Application can be obtained from M. BAVIER CHAFFEY, 7, Queen's Road Central, to whom the same must be returned when filled up and signed, and where also the Articles of Association of the Societe information can be obtained by the intending Shareholders.

PAYMENT for SHARES applied for must be made to the COMPTEUR D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS, Hongkong, as Agents for the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, who will grant Receipts for same.

Hongkong, March 20, 1888. 472

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS TO BE HELD ON THE CRICKET GROUND, ON

SATURDAY, the 7th April.

Hongkong, February 21, 1888. 285

The following is the LIST of EVENTS, viz.—

1—100 yards Flat Race, 2 prizes.

2—Putting the Shot, 1 prize.

3—120 yards Handicap, 2 prizes.

4—High Jump, 1 prize.

5—Quarter Mile Flat Race, 2 prizes.

6—One Mile Walking Race, 1 prize.

7—Throwing Cricket Ball, 1 prize.

8—Pole Jumping.

9—Soldiers Half Mile Race, 3 prizes.

10—Half Mile Race (Handicap), 2 prizes.

11—200 yards Hurdle Race, 2 prizes.

12—Boys Race, 200 yards (Handicap) for Boys under 15, open to European Schools, 3 prizes.

13—Veterans Flat Race, 120 yards (Handicap). Open to all, 35 years old and of 10 years residence in India, China or the Tropics, 2 prizes.

14—Long Jump, 1 prize.

15—Three-Legged Race, 1 prize.

16—Small Girls Race (Handicap), under 7 years, 3 prizes.

17—220 yards Flat Race (Handicap), 2 prizes.

18—One Mile Flat Race, 2 prizes.

19—Consolation Race, 1 prize.

20—International Tug of War, 1 prize.

With the exception of Events Nos. 9, 12 and 16, the above are Open to all GENTLE- AMATEURS, who are Members or Visitors of the Hongkong Club, Club Germania, Ladies' Recreation Club, Hongkong Cricket Club, Victoria Recreation Club, and also to COMMISSIONED MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS.

INTENDING COMPETITORS are requested to send in their ENTRIES (on the paper forms which can be obtained at the HONGKONG CLUB, CRICKET CLUB, VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB, HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB, HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB, VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB, and also to COMMISSIONED MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS).

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Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF NEW YORK* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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Passenger Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco \$200.00

To San Francisco and return 350.00

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 3, 1888. 352

To Let.

COMMODIOUS SUITE OF OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, March 22, 1888. 439

TO LET.
(Immediate Possession.)

HOUSE NO. 1 'BALL'S COURT' Bonham Road.

SHOP NO. 6 'BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,' Queen's Road.

HOUSE NO. 31 'WEST VILLA,' Pokfulum Road.

SHOP NO. 24 'BANK BUILDINGS,' Queen's Road now occupied by Messrs KUHN & CO.

Apply to BELLIOS & CO.

Hongkong, March 17, 1888. 447

TO BE LET.

UNFURNISHED WITH TENNIS COURT.

NO. 5 RICHMOND TERRACE, a FOUR ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.

No. 6 RICHMOND TERRACE, a SIX ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.

A NEW STORY has just been added to the Servants' Quarters of both houses.

Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1888. 142

TO BE LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES situated in Caine Road, West End Terrace opposite to Rose Villas.

Apply to NO. 14, CALNE ROAD.

Hongkong, October 31, 1887. 2130

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS.'

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, from the 1st May.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, February 3, 1888. 504

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

J. L. L. MUNN & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts \$25 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints \$21 " 2 "

Dubon Prizes & Garnier & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARET AND WHITE WINES.

Bartor's Celebrated 'Barley Bro's'

WHISKY \$74 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, July 18, 1888. 1187

SPECIE ONLY landed at PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *CANARY*, Captain E. STEWART, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL on THURSDAY, the 29th March, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 2 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

Tea, Silk, and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be convoyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 19, 1888. 463

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *EL GIGI* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco \$200.00

To San Francisco and return 350.00

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 14, 1888. 466

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Fokien*.

Captain ROACH, will be

despatched for the above

Port on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 23, 1888. 439

TO LET.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

We have received the programme of the Rifle Association's meeting, which takes place on Friday, 30th March, Saturday, 31st March and Monday, 2nd April. There are three classes of competitions—competitions open to members only, competitions open to all-comers, and competitions open to the Civil Service, Volunteers, Police, and Press. The first class embraces seven events—

The Members' with an extra prize for the highest score, Naval, Military and Police excluded; the 'Kowloon Stakes,' the 'Victoria,' the 'Tyro,' the 'Ladies,' open to lady members or their nominees; 'Any Rifle'—and 'President's Cup.' In the second class there are six events—'All Comers,' 'Exchange,' 'Morning Prizes' (unlimited entries), 'Range Stakes,' 'Celerity and Precision' and 'Brokers' (for any rifle), the last event to be shot on the Monday. The third class contains five events: 'Civil Service,' 'Civil Service A' (open to members of the Hongkong Police only), 'Empress' (restricted to efficient Volunteers), 'Press' (which is sure to be the best contested event of the meeting) and 'Cadets' (open to boys under 18 years of age). There are also aggregate prizes and sweepstakes, pools &c. The author is a Frenchman who about twenty years ago filled the post of Consul for France at Fouchow and Ningpo. He seems during a stay of about ten years to have travelled over a part of China and to have become acquainted with one or two well-to-do farmer families. Throughout the work he speaks of conversing with the natives through an interpreter, which does not presume much familiarity with the language; while he himself confesses that his knowledge of literary Chinese is very limited and obtained through translations. On this slender basis of knowledge, and after ruminating on the subject for about twenty years in France, he has, with the help of a vivid imagination, constructed a work to convince the world that China is the foremost among the civilized nations of the world, and that her religious, social and political institutions are such as to secure, in a manner in which those of no other nation do, the greatest happiness to the greatest number. Chinese civilization, he declares, is much easier of comprehension than any other living civilization. 'Each and every part combines with the rest to form a harmonious whole.' 'An examination of its laws, customs, philosophy and agriculture, its arts and industries, has but one result, the absolute unity of humanity and the family.'

He commences by describing the 'Family,' and asserts that while European nations complain of the extent of their population and endeavour to restrain it by war and celibacy, the Chinese continue to multiply as if the earth were without limits. There is an element of truth in this. He overlooks, however, the great fact that the density of the population is due, not to the great freedom and comfort that prevail, but to the power of endurance possessed by the race, and the contentedness with which the people enjoy the barest means of subsistence. But although M. Simon's description of Chinese agricultural life is very misleading, there are no doubt many lessons which Europe may learn from the land system of China; and perhaps the richly-coloured pictures drawn in this work may set people thinking more readily than a narrative of dry facts. The cry of over-population in Europe is due, we must admit, to Feudal land laws devised more for the protection of game than of harvest.

When M. Simon, however, goes on to speak of the political and religious state of the people he runs riot altogether. Whereas France, he says, pays taxes at the rate of 90 to 100 francs per head of the population, China only pays 3 francs. He has nothing to say of lokin, and glides over the existence of import and export duties and the innumerable squeezes that are made in almost every town throughout the empire. Residents in the Far East will also be astonished to learn from M. Simon that the Chinese enjoy perfect liberty of association, absolute freedom of the press, of religion and of education; that every Chinaman can read, write, cast account and draw; that there is the greatest freedom of trade that could be imagined; that the Government is the most liberal that exists on earth; that there are only 25,000 to 30,000 officials for 500 millions of a population, and so on—statements for which one can find no softer term than false, utterly false. Any semblance of freedom that does exist is born of inertia. The Government in principle is of the most despotic character, but it is lethargic and often impotent, permitting an unbroken series of cruel and inhuman acts. The picture which M. Simon draws of the family court of justice, of the sublime ancestral worship in which the past and present, heaven and earth are merged in one grand sentiment—the sentiment of humanity—of the equal dispensation of justice, of the schools attached to every family circle, where the children are taught respect for others, obedience to usage, humanity, justice and right feeling, is very beautiful indeed; but, alas, it is not real. The worship of ancestors whatever it may be in theory is little better than gross superstition in practice, to which the sublime idea of the unity of heaven and earth is as foreign as the conception of the nebular theory. Justice is often bought with a series of excesses or wants that slough off penalties; when the latter accumulate, snowdrift-like, in the larynx they obstruct respiration, and if the way be not cleared, death follows from suffocation. The penalties come from the membrane which lines the windpipe. Such is the malady called *perichondritis*. It is associated with this, there are other tumors—and rumors whisper such exist, the operation—which is but a mechanical aid to breathing—cannot aid in their cure, hence the unknown.

A FRENCHMAN'S CHINA, China: Its Social, Political and Religious Life. From the French of G. Bug. Simon. London, 1887.

M. Simon has written a very interesting work and has on the whole told his story in a charming style. There is rather a superabundance of high-sounding phrases, but that is, of course, pardonable in a Frenchman. The only great fault that can be found with the book is its title, which is known that seven-tenths of the population cannot read or write, and that the number of those who have been educated in any real sense of the word is very small indeed. Trade, instead of being free, as he asserts, is hampered in every conceivable way, and as much money is squeezed out of it as possible by the innumerable petty officials or *hangmen*. Of the unity and solidarity, of which M. Simon talks so much, there is practically none. No national sentiment pervades the people. The members of one family may be knit together by customs and Government in conformity with their highest ideals. But, as far as existing real China is concerned, the descriptions given by the writer are as non-existent as the Mount of the Sermon on the Mount or the lives of some of our worthiest citizens.

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undergo extensive repairs. Without any unforeseen accidents I hope to present you a still better statement next year. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions you have to put.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved that the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed.

Mr George seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman—The only matter I have now to refer to is the Consulting Committee.

You are aware that at present there is no Consulting Committee. The General Manager finds that the general opinion is that a Consulting Committee is not necessary for so small a Company, but as a Committee is required by the Articles of Association, I shall be glad if any of the shareholders present will nominate gentlemen for a purpose, otherwise it will rest with the General Managers to find some one.

Mr Bryamie seconded Mr George's motion, which was agreed to.

Mr George—I propose that Messrs T. Arnold and Jas. H. Cox be re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year. I do not know whether this is with or without fees.

(Laughter.)

Mr R. Shewan—They will see to their fees.

Mr Potis seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman intimated that the dividend warrants would be ready on Monday.

There is another payment on the same date of over £10,000 for goods received from the Luk Kung Sz.

By Mr Ackroyd—I have held the keys of the Kwong Shin On for three or four years.

My father allows me the interest on a portion of the capital in the Man Yuen Tong. We keep ginseng. We purchase it from the hong in Canton. We don't get any from the Man Yuen Tong. The sums we paid on the day mentioned were all paid in silver dollars.

The case was adjourned till 10.30 a.m.

countries can return peacefully to their last year's nests in the ensuing spring. These swallows of Annan must keep on pandering to an aristocratic desire, building and rebuilding their homes and giving their offspring forever to satisfy a diseased appetite.—*Shanghai Courier*.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

SOME PATHETIC INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE.

A most pathetic interest is attached to the following article from Time written at the critical crisis in the illness of the Crown Prince (now Emperor), when his life was despaired of:—At a moment when the German Empire seems on the eve of an immense catastrophe, far greater even than is generally supposed, some observations from those relatives have, during the past century, filled numerous important posts in the household of the Prussian royal family may prove of interest. They have reference to a life cherished and honoured by all who glory in being German subjects, and whose hearts are cloaked by the sufferings of one dear to them all. There is no exaggeration in stating that the Crown Prince is the *beau ideal* of all that is finest, tallest, and best in the German race. 'A tall, handsome, noble-looking man with an elegant figure, light brown hair, and a straw-coloured beard, with a most chivalrous and yet somewhat grave courtesy and a dignified manner—a *Toutou*, in fact, such as Tacitus describes.' This is the portrait which the Empress Eugenie draws of him when writing to her friend, Countess Wolowski. And certainly all Englishmen who remember him in the recent Jubilee procession must have recalled the figure of Leopold. His name, his appearance, and character are famous throughout the world; they are as familiar in Japan and China as in America and Europe. No breath of scandal has ever tarnished his fair fame, either as officer, gentleman or citizen. The highest testimony in his favour is probably the fact that the French, with all their intense vindictiveness against the Germans, have neither uttered nor published a single unfavourable remark about him, and, although one of the principal leaders of the invading army in 1870, his present illness has drawn forth great expressions of sympathy from France, and remedies have been forwarded by French people for his recovery. A singularly devoted, faithful husband, his undivided admiration for his clever, talented wife has given rise to the rumour that he is entirely subservient to her will. Those who make this assertion know the Prince well, but little. Everyone who has had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the strongly-defined features of his sterling and upright character will readily admit the falsity of such an allegation. Few royal parents have ever devoted themselves more completely to their children, and no children have ever reciprocated affection more tenderly than his. Never was depth and intensity of feeling more strikingly displayed than at the funeral of Prince Waldemar, a bright, promising, and lovable boy of twelve, the favourite child of 'Uncle Fritz' and his wife. Few of those who were present on March 29, 1879, in the Friedenskirche of Potsdam will forget the scene. When the services had ended, and the choir were singing the solemn hymn, 'When I come I shall depart, Lord, do not depart from me,' the Crown Prince walked up to the coffin and threw himself on his knees at the feet of his much loved child. Quietly and gently the Empress and her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, stood up and knelt down beside him. After about ten minutes he arose, pressed a long kiss on the velvet covered lid of the coffin, and, having assisted his mother to rise to her feet, gently led her out of the church. The tears meanwhile streaming down his face. It is a moving sight to see a man weep, especially when the mourner is so heroic a specimen of manhood as the Crown Prince, and there were few dry eyes in that church. Those who, like myself, have had frequent opportunities of seeing the Crown Prince in civilian dress will have noticed that he always wears a little silver coin mounted as a earpin in his cravat. Remarking one day that the person with whom he was conversing observed this pin with a look of curiosity, he pulled it out of his scarf, and said, 'This little silver coin is one of three which were unearthed in an old Roman grave in the presence of my three boys. I had the three coins mounted as pins for them to remind them of the occasion, and when my little Waldemar died I took possession of his and have worn it ever since.' The Crown Prince's relations with the Kaiser, his father, are of the most affectionate nature, and nothing is more touching than the tender and respectful manner in which he raises the old gentleman's hand to his lips. Innumerable anecdotes, sufficient indeed to fill volumes, are extant with regard to his conduct towards his inferiors, showing his kindness of heart and consideration for others. The difficulty is to make a selection of those at my disposal. Probably the prettiest one is that of the schoolmaster at Bornstedt, a little village on his own estate near Potsdam. The Crown Prince, one day passing the village schoolhouse stopped, made his way into the classroom, sat down and began to listen attentively to the lessons. Suddenly a telegraph messenger appeared, handing the teacher a despatch announcing that his mother was dangerously ill and wished to see him before her death. The Crown Prince, noticing the master's blanched face, immediately inquired what was the matter, and, on hearing the fact, bade the poor man hasten to the dying mother's bedside, saying that he himself would look after the school until arrangements could be made for obtaining a substitute during the master's absence. Accordingly, for more than two hours the Crown Prince took sole charge of the school, rousing the good-humouredly over the knuckles and rewarding the diligent, until the arrival of the village doctor for the purpose of holding his weekly Bible-class. By the afternoon a substitute had been found, but the Prince continued to superintend matters personally with the strictest industry until the regular master returned after the funeral of his mother. At Court dinners I have frequently seen him, when the guests had risen from the table, call up the pages of honour, mostly boys of noble birth belonging to the cadet school, who had been helping in the service, and after chatting merrily with them for a few minutes, stuff the sweetmeats and bonbons from the table into the boys' pockets, occasionally into their mouths, sometimes even cramming the latter, and then ask some question demanding immediate reply. Nothing could be more ludicrous than to observe the frantic efforts of the cadet to make a fitting answer while his mouth was closed by sticky delicacies much to the amusement of 'Uncle Fritz.' His appearance at the swimming establishment of the Guards Regiment at Potsdam was always hailed with delight. It was the signal for a series of aquatic larks. A splendid swimmer and expert diver, his great pleasure was getting a crowd to assemble on the raft, floating in mid-stream, and then causing hisself and those with him to fall into the water. Few people are aware of the terrible danger he incurred in June 1874, when out driving in the outskirts of Potsdam, near the Wildpark, in the carriage of the Guards Regiment at Potsdam. Whilst passing across the road suddenly the heavy carriage, which he worked at a considerable

distance, was let down on the approach of the express train. His carriage was thus caught between the two closed barriers, and was only by the most superhuman efforts that he was able to raise one of them and get the vehicle off the track before the train passed by. One of the most marked features in his character has always been the total absence of fear, which was the principal main point during the terrible days of the war of 1870. No fear would keep him back, and his noble bearing in leading his men was the chief cause of the hearty manner in which the Bavarians and Saxon troops under his command forgot their redoubtable aversion to Prussia and thoroughly co-operated with the Prussian soldiers. How nobly has his courage, based on confidence and trust in God, shown itself during the last case trial, when, after insisting on being told the truth respecting his terrible inactivity, the Crown Prince retired in solitude for hours, and then came forward to greet his physician with a smile.

THE BIRDS' NEST INDUSTRY.

Travellers going from Hongkong to Bangkok or Singapore by steamer pass along the coast of Annan and near a group of islands that are at once picturesque and curious. Behind them is Teurane, an ancient French Settlement, the stepping place of steamers bound for Hainan and Haiphong, and destined to be an important commercial port in a not very distant future.

Several of these islands produce an important article of commerce, that is, the edible birds' nests, which have caused considerable learned discussion among scientists. They are as dear to the Chinese as to the French. It is a singular fact that Annan is the only country that produces them. Why the swallows select this locality as a habitation, and no other, when there are islands apparently as eligible scattered all along the Asiatic coast from Sumatra to Korea, is a mystery that the scientists who have given the subject so much attention have never attempted to elucidate. Had Bungoo lived in these times he might have given an explanation as poetic and reasonable as that which he gave to Duncan for the preference manifested by the Scotch marines for the pure and delicate air that bathed Macbeth's castle.

The swallows' nests are a source of riches to the region. Their value is said to have been discovered some hundreds of years ago during the reign of Gia Long, who promised a liberal reward to any one who would discover a new and profitable article of export within his realm. The nests discovered on the island of Nam Ngai were presented to the sovereign, who, faithful to his promise, offered a patent of nobility to the finder. This was respectfully declined, and instead a monopoly of the harvest was accepted by French people for his recovery. A singularly devoted, faithful husband, his undivided admiration for his clever, talented wife has given rise to the rumour that he is entirely subservient to her will. Those who make this assertion know the Prince well, but little. Everyone who has had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the strongly-defined features of his sterling and upright character will readily admit the falsity of such an allegation. 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The Chairman—The only matter I have now to refer to is the Consulting Committee.

You are aware that at present there is no Consulting Committee. The General Manager finds that the general opinion is that a Consulting Committee is not necessary for so small a Company, but as a Committee is required by the Articles of Association, I shall be glad if any of the shareholders present will nominate gentlemen for a purpose, otherwise it will rest with the General Managers to find some one.

Mr George seconded and the motion was carried.

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Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO
LONDON, BAVRE, BORDEAUX,
DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1888, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *IRAOUDADY*, *Commander BAXTER*, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 3rd April, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 22, 1888. 490

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
TRIESTE, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1888, at 4 p.m., the Company's Steamship *PREUSSEN*, *Capt. C. POHLE*, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 15th April, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 20, 1888. 464

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1887. 496
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

THE above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at Current Rates
Rates on Goods, &c. Policies granted to
all parts of the World payable at any of its
Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, December 2, 1887. 2349

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to accept
RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS,
BY ERNEST J. RITTEL, PH.D., TURKED,
THIRD EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price.....\$1.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, August 20, 1884.

Intimations.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCH

MORNING STAR

Runs DAILY as a FERRY BOAT between
Pedder's Wharf and Tsim-Tsa-Tsui at the
following hours:—This Time Table will
take effect from the 17th OCTOBER, 1887.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

Leave 7 A.M. Leave K'loon 10 A.M.

6.00 " 6.00 A.M. 6.00 " 10 A.M.

8.00 " 8.30 " 7.30 " 9.00

8.50 " 9.00 " 9.00 " 10.15

9.40 " 10.15 " 10.30 " 10.45

10.30 " 12.30 P.M. 12.00 " NOON

12.45 P.M. 1.00 " 12.30 P.M.

1.30 " 2.00 " 1.30 " 2.00

2.20 " 3.00 " 2.30 " 3.00

3.30 " 4.00 " 3.30 " 4.00

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.15 " 4.30

4.50 " 6.10 " 5.25 " 5.40

6.00 " 6.15 " 6.00 " 6.15

6.30 " 6.45 " 6.30 " 6.45

7.00 " 7.00 " 7.00 " 7.00

* There will be no Launch on Monday
and Friday, on account of cooling.

The above Time Table will be strictly
adhered to, except under unavoidable cir-
cumstances. In case of stress of weather,
due notice will be given of any stoppages.

The Review, which was intended to meet
the wants of many students of Chinese
caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and
Querries on China and Japan," has reached its
Fourteenth Volume. The Review discusses
those topics which are uppermost in the
minds of students of the "Far East," and
about which every intelligent person connected
with China or Japan is desirous of
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